



Published every Saturday by John Mitchell, Jr., at 211 North Fourth Street.

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All communications intended for publication should be sent to us to reach us by Wednesday.

TERMS IN ADVANCE.

One Copy, one year, \$1.50

One Copy, six months, .75

One Copy, three months, .40

One Copy, one month, .15

Single Copy, .10

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For one inch, one insertion, .25

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here than good, and the sooner these people awaken to that fact the better after reading the report of several of the meetings held, we were of the opinion that were these same people in the pay of the Southern Negro-hating Democrats for that purpose, they could not more effectively injure our cause in the eyes of the civilized world.

Colored men of Boston, if you cannot do any better in the future than you are doing in the present, for God's sake, let it alone; we will look out for it ourselves.

"THE CASE OF THE NEGRO."

Prof. BOOKER T. WASHINGTON contributes a very able and practical article to the ATLANTIC MONTHLY of Boston, Mass., for November. He discusses "The Case of the Negro." We have no hesitation in saying that this is one of the best productions he has as yet given to the public and it shows that he has come to a full appreciation of the true condition existing outside of the institution of which he is the distinguished head.

He does not believe that the removal of the Negroes from this country will settle the question, because he does not believe they can be removed.

He questions the advisability of the settlement of the Negro in Northern States, believing that he is at his best in the Southern States.

Prof. WASHINGTON is standing on a bed-rock principle at last when he announces:

"I would not have the Negro deprived of any privilege guaranteed to him by the Constitution of the United States. It is not best for the Negro that he relinquish any of his constitutional rights; it is not best for the Southern white man that he should."

Prof. WASHINGTON now sees that the talk of disfranchising the Negro as a "cure for all ills" is a visionary proposition, contrary to every principle of right and reason.

He is severe in dealing with the Negro extremists of the North, alleging that they are more liable to aggravate the situation than to alleviate the existing conditions.

He modifies his utterances however by saying:

"All intelligent and well-considered discussion of any important question, or condemnation of any wrong, whether in the North or in the South, from public platform and through the press is to be commended and encouraged."

He gives us hope and virtually tells us to struggle onward when he declares:

"No race or people ever got upon its feet without severe and constant struggle, often in the face of the greatest discouragement."

The following warning to the poor white man contains words of wisdom which while falling upon heedless ears contain nevertheless the elements of divine truth:

"I would mention my fear that some of the white people of the South may be led to feel that the way to settle the race problem is to repress the aspirations of the Negro by legislation of a kind that confers certain legal or political privileges upon an ignorant and poor white man, and withholds the same privileges from a black man in a similar condition.

Such legislation injures and retards the progress of both races. It is an injustice to the poor white man because it takes from him incentive to secure education and property as prerequisites for voting.

He feels that because he is a white man, regardless of his possessions, a way will be found for him to vote. I would label all such measures 'laws to keep the poor white man in ignorance and poverty.'

Prof. WASHINGTON criticizes severely the disfranchising laws of Mississippi and says:

"By such a law, the state not only commits a wrong against its black citizens, it injures the morals of its white citizens by conferring such a power upon any white man who may happen to be a judge of elections."

He says:

"Such laws are hurtful, again, because they keep alive in the heart of the black man the feeling that the white man means to oppress him."

And again:

"The only safe way out is to set a high standard as a test of citizenship, and require blacks and whites alike to come up to it."

This is the only way, Prof. WASHINGTON. Oh, that the white South would realize this and profit thereby!

Speaking of the division of the Negro vote, he tells the whole story when he says:

"Where, it is a matter of principle, where a question of right or wrong is involved, I would advise the Negro to stand by principle at all hazards."

He continues:

"A Southern white man has no respect for or confidence in a Negro who acts merely for policy's sake; but there are many cases, and the number is growing, where the Negro has nothing to gain and much to lose, by opposing the white man in matters that relate to government."

He speaks plainly when he says:

"If William Lloyd Garrison, Wendell Phillips, or George L. Stearns were alive to-day, I feel sure that they would advise the Negroes to identify their interests as closely as possible with the white man, always understanding that no question of right or wrong is involved."

It is the determining of the last, the saving clause which will test the ingenuity and wisdom of the most intelligent element of the race to-day.

Prof. WASHINGTON disavows his opposition to higher education by the following diplomatic statement:

"But I may be asked, Would you confine the Negro to agriculture, mechanics, the domestic arts, etc.? Not at all; but just now and for a number of years the stress should be laid

the line I have mentioned."

But why comment further? We are pleased with the contribution as a whole and believe that it will serve to create a better feeling, North and South; while in no sense compromising the interests of the people Prof. WASHINGTON so ably and eloquently represents.

THE FILIPINOS CASE IN EQUITY.

In discussing the report of the Philippine Commissioners, COLLEGE WEEKLY of November 18th after admitting the validity of our title to the Philippines says:

"But, while we accept as well-founded the primary assertions made by the Philippine Commissioners, we are not so well satisfied with the reply given by them to the secondary question, Was the war with Aguinaldo unavoidable? It is obvious that one may heartily advocate the establishment of American sovereignty over the Philippines and yet disapprove of the particular operations undertaken to that end. If we have honestly intended from the outset to give the more civilized sections of the Philippines, and especially Luzon, as large a measure of self-government as is conceded to Mexican half breeds in the territory of New Mexico, why were not measures taken to convince the Filipino leaders of the sincerity of those intentions? The deserved assurances upon that point, if it be true that they cooperated with our naval and military forces during the months that intervened between Dewey's victory at Cavite and the capture of Manila."

And again:

"The Philippine Commissioners deny that there was any such cooperation; this denial we regard as the weak feature of their report. The proof of cooperation exists in official documents that have been published."

Thus Mr. E. Spencer Pratt, United States Consul-General at Singapore, said, under date of April 8, 1898: 'I had materially assisted the cause of the United States in the Philippines by securing Aguinaldo's cooperation. Why this cooperation should not have been secured to us before I cannot understand.' On July 4, 1898, General T. M. Anderson, commanding the American troops near Manila, addressed Aguinaldo, as the commander of the Filipino forces, in the following terms: 'General, I desire to have the most amicable relations with you, and have you and your people cooperate with us in military operations against the Spanish forces. Two days ago I sent you to Aguinaldo. General, I would like to have your Excellency's advice and cooperation, as you are best acquainted with the resources of this country.' In the face of these documents, how was it possible for the Commissioners to assert that 'there was no cooperation of any kind'?"

This question as yet demands an answer. And again:

"The Commissioners also permit themselves to say, 'No alliance of any kind was entered into with Aguinaldo.' If they mean that no formal treaty of alliance was signed by the United States on the one hand and a Filipino provisional government on the other the statement is undoubtedly true, but it is a verbal quibble. An alliance in fact there unquestionably was. It is a matter of official evidence that Admiral, then Commodore, Dewey invited Aguinaldo to join him, set him on shore in Luzon, gave him rifles and ammunition, encouraged him to organize a provisional government, and then, after his aid for some time in the final capture of Manila. As to the value of the aid furnished by Aguinaldo, General Charles A. Whittier has testified that to them were surrendered between 7,000 and 8,000 Spaniards, well armed, and possessing plenty of ammunition. Gen. Greene was a witness to the fact that between 2,000 and 3,000 Spanish soldiers surrendered to Aguinaldo's army in June and July. It continually annoyed and harassed the Spaniards in the trenches, keeping them up at night and wearing them out with fatigue. It invested Manila early in June and completed that all Spain was cut off, and the inhabitants, as well as the Spanish soldiers, were compelled to live on horseflesh and buffalo meat. Finally, it captured the water works and cut off the water supply. If this was not practical alliance and effective cooperation, what was it?"

It reasons correctly when it says:

"Such being the official testimony to the substantial character of the services rendered by Aguinaldo, must he not be held to have deserved assurances respecting the purpose of United States to give the people the largest possible measure of self-government compatible with the maintenance of American sovereignty? It is certain that no such assurances were given, nor have they been given to this hour, although here was a case where the employment of diplomacy in preference to war was clearly the part not only of wisdom but of duty. But, say the Commissioners, Aguinaldo would not wait to see the administrative programme of the Washington Government, and precipitated a collision between his forces and the American soldiers. Obviously a single collision need not have brought about a war, had both sides shown themselves equally desirous of arriving at a good understanding, and the fact that the official data do not justify the assertion that the Filipinos began hostilities. The truth is that, after General Merritt assumed control of the Philippines, he pursued whether acting under instructions from Washington or not, a very different policy to war, the progress from that which had been followed by Dewey. He kept their commander, Aguinaldo, at a distance, and treated him with extreme coldness. To this was added positive offense when General Merritt ordered the Filipino general not to let any of his troops come into Manila, which they had virtually captured. The order, though naturally disastrous, was complied with. Merritt then commanded Aguinaldo to withdraw all his troops beyond a designated line. This order also was obeyed, except in a single instance; a Filipino lieutenant happened to stroll across the boundary. He was instantly shot by an American soldier without challenge or parley. His comrades with the fire. This is the incident which, as the Philippine Commissioners say, rendered war unavoidable. But, however, was not the view which Aguinaldo took of the incident at the time. On the contrary, he at once sent an officer to say that he was grieved and shocked at the accidental exchange of shots between his men and the Americans, and he asked, and he asked, in order that proper explanation might be made and peace straightway restored. Would not such overtures have been accepted by any one sincerely desirous of upholding peace and retaining the friendship of the Filipinos? As a matter of fact, General Otis thought fit to reply that the fighting, having once begun, must go on to the grim end. Where, then, lies the responsibility for the war in the Philippines?"

Thus, the truth is being told, and according to the information at hand the ruthless slaughtering of this dark race of people is one of the foulest blot upon the escutcheon of this republic.

THE TIMES' VAPORINGS.

The Richmond, Va., TIMES continues to suffer from an acute attack of Negrophobia. Throughout the night it is haunted by the night-mare of Negro domination and it indulges in Utopian dreams of the times when the citizen of color will be wiped off the face of the earth, or if here will be so dead politically that the average white man will not know it. In its issue of the 19th inst., under the caption of "A Sensible Republican," it says:

"The Hon. Thomas Settle, of North Carolina, a Republican, but he is heartily in favor of eliminating the Negro vote from North Carolina politics. He says that the disfranchisement of the Negro would mean the emancipation of the whites from political bondage."

The above proposition is so absurd that it hardly deserves notice. How much "emancipation of the whites" did it do in Louisiana and Mississippi? Are they any more divided upon vital issues than they were thirty years ago? It says:

"Ever since the war the people of North Carolina have been confronted with the serious question of Negro supremacy, which means the rule of the party which controls the solid Negro vote. Therefore, the Negro question has ever been the paramount issue and the whites were compelled to stand together in order to prevent the Negro party from getting into power."

Mr. Settle is, therefore, in favor of retiring the Negro question from politics, believing, as he does, that the true interests of the party to which he belongs would be thereby promoted. He says that a large and responsible number of white men in North Carolina would vote with the Republican party, if the fear of Negro domination should be removed."

It has been demonstrated time and again that there has never been any Negro supremacy in North Carolina. The ablest and most complete refutation of this charge which we have seen was made by Congressman GEORGE H. WHITMAN of that state.

If Mr. Settle's views are correct, why is it that the white men in Mississippi and Louisiana do not join the Republican party and take charge of those states? The TIMES remarks:

"Mr. Settle is sensible, and it is a surprise to us that other Republicans, except such as profit by the Negro vote, are not thoroughly in accord with him in this view. It is simply impossible for any party, the Republican party or the Populist party, or by whatever name it may be called, which relies upon the Negro vote to succeed in the South. It may triumph here and then, but its reign will be brief. The whites will not tolerate the rule of such a party."

It should have said that the "ring" it would not tolerate the rule of such a party. It has been demonstrated time and again that the machinery used against the white and colored Republicans, when they are eliminated is used against the white Democrats who are out of harmony with the Party. GOBELINISM in Kentucky, MARTINISM in Va., FILMISM in South Carolina are living examples of this. The Democratic primaries have been the shield of protection against the outside foe and yet the machine is as absolute in its sway as is the Czar of Russia.

It seems to realize that it has "swung too far out and qualifies its words with the following language:

"It is far from our purpose to give the Republican party in the South aid and encouragement, but we do sincerely believe that the best thing that could happen to the Southern States would be the establishment of a responsible minority party, and this can never be until the ignorant and vicious Negro vote shall have been abolished. It would, in our opinion, be a godsend to the South, if we could have in all the Southern States two such parties as were the Democratic party and the Whig party of ante-bellum days."

When you find a minority party in Mississippi, of sufficient strength and consistency to merit notice as much as respect, then you can tell the people of Virginia and North Carolina of the beauties to be found in the wiping out of the 14th and 15th Amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

As the case now stands, you are our worst enemy and "as big a fool as was BURLIN the Old Dick" cannot fail to see it even in the night-time.

AN OUTRAGEOUS DECISION.

The latest outrageous verdict comes from Friars Point, Miss., under date of Nov. 8, 1899, and says that in the case of W. H. ELDEN (white) manager of the local telephone exchange who was charged with the murder of BURT WARD (colored) the coroners jury returned a verdict that WARD committed suicide by reflecting upon a white man's character.

There was no denial that ELDEN deliberately and premeditatedly shot WARD.

If he had killed or maimed a horse, he would have been fined at least \$25 besides being required to pay the value of the animal.

We call attention to the fact that this murder was committed in Mississippi, which has disfranchised the Negro.

The Richmond, Va., TIMES has recently declared that such a remedy is a "cure-all" for race troubles. We should like much to read its explanation of this crime, or stand convicted of advocating a policy which will do us much harm and the white man no good.

Colored men must protect themselves as there is no law now in the Southland to protect them.

We believe in owning firearms, and praying to God for the nerve to use them. This kind of "lamb-offering business" has no attraction for us.

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